



Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BRIC A BRAC, &c. recently arrived from Europe and suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising—
Bronze and Porcelain Figures and Statuettes, Vases, Hand-painted Plaques, and Ornaments, Flower Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors, Clocks, Candelabras, etc., a quantity of Plated Goods, comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bows, Bread Baskets, Sweet and Dessert Dishes, Crockery, etc., &c.

On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2378

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screens with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

And
Two PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2381

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 20th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

Comprising—
Equineaux Dolls, Teddy Bears and other Animals—Dolls (large and small), Trains, Motor Cars, Cricket Sets, Soldiers, Forts, Gun Emplacements, &c., Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Games, Small Porcelain Statuettes, Xmas Trees, Air Guns and Water Pistols, Fire Works, Crackers, &c.

On view from Wednesday, 19th Dec.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917. 2382

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, at 12.30 noon at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL CASES LIQUEUR HEATHER DEW SCOTCH WHISKY, SHERRY, PEACH BRANDY, VERMOUTH, &c.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

As follows:—

Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Poinciana. Gold Brooches and Scarf Pins, Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers, Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelet 18-kt. gold, set with 22 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altitude Barometer, etc., etc., etc.

Also
Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin, 2 War Medals, Small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc., etc.

And,
A lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 43 Brilliants.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2380

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

Comprising—

Great Britain, Natal, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zululand, New South Wales, Canada, (including 20 rare 3-corned Cape of Good Hope).

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

On view 27th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917. 2384

TO LET

TO LET

FROM 1st January 1918 "Glenside" No. 14 THE PEAK. In first class order. Five rooms.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms, bath, kitchen, etc.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Central Buildings

Hongkong, August 12, 1917.

A JEWISH PALESTINE.

THE ZIONIST IDEAL.

(BY ISRAEL COHEN.)

Although little news has reached us during the last few months from the Palestinian Front, it is certainly not too soon to discuss the future of the Holy Land, for the Jews, who have a historic and generally acknowledged right to this country, have displayed almost superhuman patience in their longing for national restoration. Ever since their dispersion, nearly two thousand years ago, from their ancestral soil they have not ceased to pray to be gathered once more within its borders from all corners of the earth. Early in the second century there was an armed attempt under a heroic leader, Bar Kochba, to regain possession of Palestine, but it was soon suppressed. Thenceforth the love of Zion found expression merely in a religious form—in prayers and pilgrimages—whilst ever and again, in the gloom of the Middle Ages, it was fanned into flames by a false Messiah who heralded the return to Zion, and then abandoned his deluded followers.

But at various periods during the last hundred years ambitious efforts have been made to convert the traditional ideal into a practical reality. The great Napoleon himself, at a certain stage in his victorious campaign, dreamed of restoring the ancient land to its rightful owners; and the nineteenth century witnessed the promulgation of quite a number of schemes for the return of Israel to the Holy Land. In England the most famous advocate of the idea was George Eliot, whose "Daniel Deronda" is an inspiring contribution to the subject. But no really practical measures were taken until the Zionist Organisation was established in 1897 at a Jewish Congress held in Basle. That Congress—the first Zionist Congress—was attended by over 200 representatives from all parts of the world, and it formulated its ideal in the so-called Basle Programme:—The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish People a Home in Palestine secured by public law.

THE BASLE PROGRAMME.

Twenty years have passed since that first Zionist Congress was held, and although another dozen Congresses have taken place since—the fourth, in 1900, was held in London—and the organisation is represented by thousands of societies in all countries of the globe, the Basle Programme has not yet been realised. The leaders of the Zionist movement have had to encounter considerable difficulties. They required abundant financial resources and considerable political influence for the achievement of their task, but unfortunately both of these factors are concentrated in that section of Jewry which is anxious to become merged in its environment, and has no desire to see Jewish national life perpetuated.

But despite numerous and serious obstacles, not the least of which was the early death of its founder, Theodor Herzl, in 1904, the Zionist organisation has achieved a great deal. It found a Zionist bank, the Jewish Colonial Trust, which should serve as the financial instrument of the movement, and which has a larger number of shareholders than any other company in the world. It also established the Jewish National Fund, which should acquire land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish people. Both the Colonial Trust and the National Fund were registered in England according to the Companies Act. Simultaneously with extensive propaganda throughout all the Jewries of the world, the Zionist organisation inaugurated a systematic scheme of colonisation—both rural and urban—in Palestine, and endeavoured to attract both Jewish capital and labour for its cultivation.

All these efforts formed only a good and hopeful beginning, and then the war broke out. The last three years have

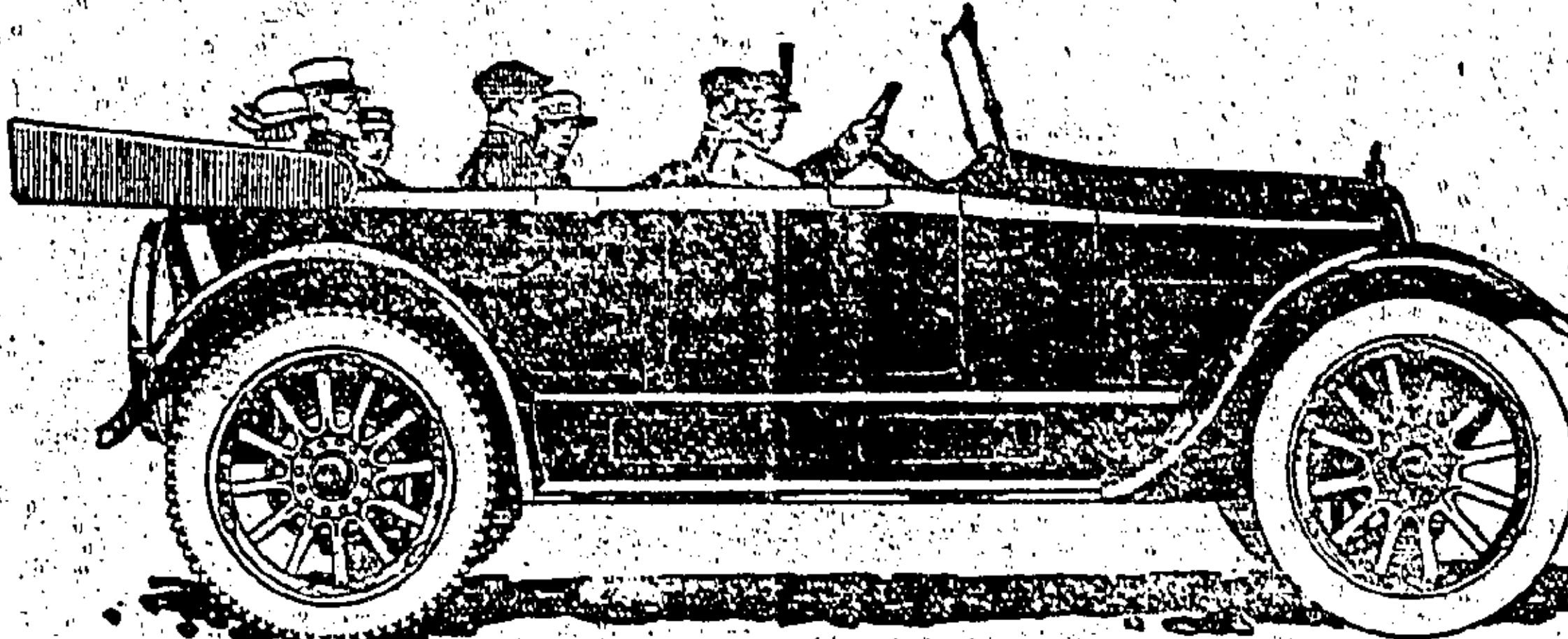
naturally witnessed a continuance of Zionist propaganda, but there has been a cessation of colonising activity. Worse still, the Young Turks, who originally appeared somewhat favourable to Zionism, have tried to suppress all manifestations of Jewish nationalism; and the Generalissimo, Djemal Pasha, actually threatened with death anybody who was found in possession of the artistic stamps—mere tokens—of the Jewish National Fund.

ZIONISM AND THE WAR.

The future of Zionism is now bound up with the war settlement, and Zionists in both hemispheres are earnestly hoping that this settlement will not only recognise their right to Palestine but will enforce it. One of the war aims of the Allied Powers is to secure, for the small nations the right of self-determination in a land of their own; but although the rights of all other small nations have formed the theme of eloquent speeches by scores of statesmen, no official public utterance has yet been made on behalf of the Jews, who have waited longer than any other nation for the realisation of their ideal. The Jewish question has troubled Government after Government for the last few decades, and although various international congresses have been held they lacked the courage to grapple with the problem. The time has now come when the question can be shirked no longer. The Jews have had to suffer bitterly enough during their centuries of exile and dispersion. The time has now come to make amends by restoring them to their country.

The great war, the preponderating bulk of Jewish Nationalists live in Russia, America, and the British Empire, and it is therefore the obvious duty of the Governments of these countries to undertake, in combination with the other Allied Powers, the task of securing Palestine for the Jews. As a land is expected from the British Government, not only because it has always been regarded as an champion of oppressed races, but because it has already been official relations with the Jewish community since the time of the Crusades.

Willis-Knight
Motor Car



MEX. \$3,800.

Four Cylinder—Seven Passenger
Touring Car

The Practical and Economical Willis-Knight

You will concede the luxuriousness and beauty of this motor car without argument.

Its practical advantages finally determine its purchase.

The engine has no equal—no near approach in any similar car selling for so moderate a price.

It is a Willis-Knight sleeve-valve engine—the only engine known that does its best work in its old age—the only engine that actually improves with use.

Carbon pulls down an ordinary engine—it builds up the Willis-Knight.

Instead of a destructive element carbon is the reconstructing life which makes the

Willis-Knight engine more efficient after thousands of miles of use than when new.

Almost without exception, the leading European manufacturers of motor cars have selected the Knight type engine.

And the Willis-Overland Company, because of its enormous manufacturing facilities, is able to put the Willis-Knight motor car on the market at a price far below that of any other Knight "motored" car.

Yet the engine is the Knight type, used in all the leading European cars. It is sturdy, quiet, smooth-running, efficient.

Let us demonstrate the advantages of the Willis-Knight. Call on us today.

Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car
Four Cylinder, four passenger, Coupe
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring Sedan
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Limousine
Eight Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car

C. LAURITSEN, DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

The Willis-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Willis-Knight and Overland Motor Cars
and Light Trucks

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In case of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery, called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

TOLD IN DREAMS.

VISION OF HUSBAND'S DEATH COMES TRUE.

While Mrs. Denton, the wife of an engineer living in Coburg-road, Wood Green, was awaiting the arrival home of her husband, she dreamed and dreamed that he was dead. As he had not returned at 11 p.m. she went to bed and again dreamed that he had passed away. She awoke and got up, and at once went to the house of her mother-in-law, where Mr. Denton had often stayed when he attended the late drills of the Volunteer Corps to which he belonged. Not finding him there, she communicated with the police, and about 3 a.m. she was informed that her husband had been killed, and that her husband had been found dead at his business premises.

These remarkable facts were related by Mrs. Denton at the request at Clarksonwell, held on Thomas George Denton. It was stated that since the death of his employer last Christmas Denton had had sole control of the business in which he was employed. He took his responsibilities rather seriously, and was much worried. He had never been heard to threaten his own life, but recently he exclaimed: "I cannot stand it much longer."

A constable said that he found the body of Mr. Denton lying on the floor of his workshop. His head was covered with a machinist's bucket tightly secured, and in his mouth was one end of a piece of rubber tubing, the other end being attached to the gas-burner, which was fully turned on. The body was found about 10 p.m. and was immediately taken to the mortuary.

ATTRACTIVE AGENCY

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

A most important British House, controlling the wine, spirits and liqueur trade in Hongkong, is now prepared to enter into a partnership with a local firm, who will act as agents for the sale of the goods. The goods are of the highest quality and are sold at the lowest prices. The goods are of the highest quality and are sold at the lowest prices. The goods are of the highest quality and are sold at the lowest prices.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering work. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. Phone 518.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
TABLETS
A French Medical Preparation
This is the latest and most effective remedy for all cases of nervousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc. It is a most valuable and strengthening power of the body. It is a most valuable and strengthening power of the body. It is a most valuable and strengthening power of the body.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 6, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1905)

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Buxbury, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

of the Chinese Language, compiled by Mr. H. H. H.

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

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WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Today's Advertisements

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS at the Power Station the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. from 7.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3385

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3389

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3390

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 1st January proximo, at 3 p.m., the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, TENDERS will be received for the contract of ERECTION OF A BUILDING for the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MARIA,
Engineer Director.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3391

(Continued on page 3.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

General Holiday.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H. K. C. C. Ground: Club v. University.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Household Goods, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—

1 p.m.—Army v. Navy Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—

Princess George's birthday (1909).

10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Toys, Xmas Trees, Crackers, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—

Christmas Day: General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—

Boxing Day: General Holiday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—

President Woodrow Wilson's birthday (1856).

6.45 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.

6.45 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.—

Hongkong.

to the immense accumulation of supplies at the port from foreign sources for which there is small prospect of payment being received so long as the Bolshevik faction have control of the Russian exchequer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Rev. V. Copley Moyls, Chaplain, of St. John's Cathedral, arrived from England yesterday.

To-morrow is a general holiday in the Colony, it being one of the two holidays arranged to facilitate attendance at the military training camp.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its San Francisco Office to the effect that the a.s. China arrived at that port on Wednesday, December 12th.

A Chinese, aged 45, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from multiple injuries caused by machinery falling on him while at work in the China Sugar Refinery.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals began to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

St. Stephen's College \$100

China Congregational Church 19.14

The Bishop of Victoria and family have moved down from the Peak and are now in residence at St. Paul's College. The Bishop will on Sunday conduct Divine Service at 12.30 at the Hongkong Defence Corps Camp, weather permitting. He will preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, at 6 p.m.

Although it must be nearly two years ago since the late Dr. Luke Yew provided four scholarships at the Hongkong University—two for the Straits and two for the F.M.S.—so far only one suitable Chinese candidate has been forthcoming from the F.M.S., says the Malay Mail. The Straits scholarships were given some time ago.

SUMMARY COURT.

THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. W. B. Hind, appearing for the defendant in a claim for \$300, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the case on the ground that his client was insane.

Mr. Faithfull (for plaintiff)—I do not know whether my friend has found him insane. I must ask for a proper medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. Hind then read a letter signed by Dr. Harston which stated that the defendant's condition was such as to preclude him entirely from appreciating the subtleties of evidence or the wisdom and dignity of the Court. Mr. Hind added that proceedings in lunacy were being taken.

His Lordship—I do not know how many people who come here do appreciate the dignity of the Court, but I will grant 14 days' adjournment.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. R.E.

This league fixture will be played to-morrow on the C.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. C.C.C. Team—J. S. Graham, A. W. Grimmett, L. A. Rose, J. D. Norris, F. G. Thompson, F. Rapp, D. K. Khan, A. C. Sans, S. Jex, M. B. Abous and B. Bass.

YACHTS TURNED INTO "TRAMPS."

Second-hand steam yachts continue to find ready purchasers in those who are anxious at all costs to obtain cargo-carrying boats.

The royal yacht of Siam, the Maha Chakraborty, has been sold for conversion into a trader. She is a large vessel, and can be well adapted as a passenger and cargo steamer.

The iron steam yacht Drottning, 214 tons, yacht measurement, built 20 years ago, and sold less than four months ago for £2,000, has been resold for £10,000, delivered to purchaser on alteration to a cargo carrier.

The coasting steamer Gladys, 170 tons gross, built in 1900, sold last December for £5,500, has been resold for £25,500, and the s.s. Volga, 221 tons gross, built in 1894, has been sold for £15,000.

UNNECESSARY WORK.

WHY waste work and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures coughs and croup from one cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious ingredients. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A STOWAWAY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with being on board a steamer in the harbour without permission.

Sergeant Willis stated that yesterday while assisting the immigration officers to embark some 2,000 emigrants, a lugging came up to him and informed him there was a stowaway on the steamer. He went aft of the ship and found defendant stuck in a telescopic ventilator. Witness assisted him out and then arrested him. When arrested, defendant said he had some luggage forward. This consisted of a bag which, being opened, was found to contain, besides clothes, a quantity of beans, and little bamboo sticks similar to those used in games of *Yankee*.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. After further evidence was heard His Worship remanded the prisoner in police custody until to-morrow.

A THEFT AT CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

Mr. McCorquodale, a foreman of the China Sugar Refinery, charged a Chinese with the larceny of four filter bags, the property of the Refinery.

An Indian watchman deposed that he found the bags hidden under the defendant's jacket when the latter came out of the works. Witness arrested him and took him to the Police Station. On the way the defendant made violent efforts to escape.

Defendant stated that the watchman promised to let him go if he paid him thirty cents. He gave him the money but the latter did not fulfil his promise. This case was also adjourned.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the unlawful possession of ten taels of opium.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he had been asked by a friend in Swatow to bring a parcel to Hongkong, but he had no knowledge of its contents.

A Chinese revenue officer gave evidence to the effect that he found the opium in a bag which belonged to the defendant.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$1,000 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was also charged with the unlawful possession of nine taels of opium. He was fined \$75 or one month's hard labour.

In both cases, the opium was confiscated.

A QUARREL AMONG COOLIES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with cutting and wounding another Chinese.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Inspector Gordon stated that both men were employed as coolies in the Kowloon Godowns. They appeared to have quarrelled over something and the result was that the defendant struck the complainant on the head with some sharp weapon causing the complainant to be sent to the Hospital. The defendant was a foreman of the godowns and it was difficult to find any evidence against him; his position materially caused the other workmen to stick up for him.

His Worship ordered a remand and bail was allowed for the defendant at a sum of \$50.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Two Chinese, both coolies, were arrested to-day in connection with the murder of a Chinese woman named Kwong Sze, an amah in the service of Mr. N. Jeremiah of No. 99 Praya East.

It will be recalled that the deceased's body was found by the children of her employer when they returned from school on the 29th of November last.

Death was caused by strangulation, a piece of rope being found firmly tied around the neck of the deceased. On application of Inspector Terret, Mr. Dyer Ball, before whom the case was brought, ordered the prisoners to be remanded.

PIRACY OF A TRADING JUNK.

Sing Yau, a folk of a licensed trading junk, reported to the Police that at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant, while the junk, loaded with general cargo, was sailing off Tai Long Hau Hong Bay, on her way to Shataukok from Hongkong, five men, two of whom were armed with rifles and one with a knife, attacked the junk.

The robbers came alongside the vessel in a boat, and boarding it forced the crew into the cabins where they remained until a few hours later, when Fan Lo Kong in Chinese territory, was reached.

The cargo was then taken out of the holds and brought ashore in small boats. When all the cargo had been taken away the junk crew was released and allowed to proceed. The robbers were confined to several merchants on Shataukok and the loss is estimated at \$800.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

PETITION FOR RELEASE DISMISSED.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the case in which Li Hong Mi, petitioner, the Full Court for his immediate release, he having been arrested on a warrant under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917, and admitted to bail, pending the consideration of his case by the Governor in Council.

His Lordship said that the petition had been served on the Superintendent of the House of Detention—the applicant being, as he supposed, subject to his custody—and also on the Crown Solicitor. The Attorney-General had appeared and had taken a preliminary objection to the petition, alleging that no such procedure as was raised by the petition was known to law, and he claimed that the petition was a nullity.

Now the applicant was on bail, and it was conceded that proceedings by Habeas Corpus were not applicable, the alleged illegal detention having ceased before the application for the writ could be made. It was also contended by the counsel for the applicant that probably no other procedure was applicable and that the Court had an inherent power to hear and determine the petition.

The only question now before the Court whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

His Lordship, after dealing with a precedent relied upon by the petitioner and with the other arguments, referred to various authorities and said that this petition, save for the precedent of a Colonial Court, which in so far as that Court knew may be governed by some other civil procedure, had, he thought, no authority to support it. Whilst he agreed that the Court should

possess an inherent right to remedy any legal wrong, he knew of no authority for the proposition that the Court, to meet an individual instance, would give effect to a procedure unauthorised either by statute or definite legal precedent. In a matter where the constitutional rights of the subject were concerned, he regretted to arrive at a conclusion that might postpone a speedy decision on the merits of the application. To acquiesce, however, in the procedure relied on, might create a precedent of far-reaching consequences in that Court.

The Attorney-General had stated at the outset of the argument that the Crown was quite ready to adopt a course—it was not necessary to specify it—which would found a right in the applicant to come to the Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and further that he would, if desired, expedite the matter so as to enable the application to be heard at an early date. If that course were adopted, the jurisdiction of the Court could not be questioned.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s Freight Circular, dated 8th December, states:—

Since we last reported on the 24th ultimo, our Market has remained more or less flat, and there has not been a very large amount of business transacted on Trip Charter basis.

Kilme's charter, however, the demand is still strong and fixtures have been made for small and medium sized outsiders for periods up to six months.

There has been good offering for Norwegian tonnage with wide limits, at very handsome figures for owners, but the latter are handicapped in actually coming to business, in consequence of having to refer to their authorities.

We advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate in our last report as 80 cents per picul, and this was followed by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at the same rate.

At this figure the rate has remained to nearly the end of the period under review, with no further fixtures reported, when offers came into the market at five cents higher.

The Exported Rice—From Saigon from the 1st of January to 2nd November, amounted to 835,704 tons, as compared with 817,950 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.20 per picul L.O.B. Saigon for November/December shipment.

Saigon/Philippines—There have been offers in this direction but no business is reported.

Saigon/Java—Nothing to report.

Bangkok/Hongkong—When we last reported this rate stood at \$0.75/0.05, for inside and outside the Bar loading respectively, but the rate strengthened to \$1.15 for inside the Bar loading, by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at this figure.

Coal—The demand is not very strong, and the Japan/Hongkong rate remains as per our last report, with no fixtures reported.

Fixtures—Hongkong/Hongkong—One small outsider (six trips) at \$10.00 per ton, one medium sized outsider (two trips) at \$10.00 per ton, two medium sized outsiders at \$10.00 per ton, and one small outsider at \$10.00 per ton.

Sail Luggage loading and to load.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution ceremony in connection with the St. Francis School took place yesterday afternoon at St. Patrick's Hall, before a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils. Mrs. H. E. Pollock distributed the prizes.

An entertainment was given by the pupils of the school and in the interval Mr. E. J. Noronha read the report of the Head mistress for the school year 1916-1917 as follows:—

HEADMISTRESS' REPORT FOR 1917.

Since the submission of my report at the first Public Distribution of Prizes, held in connection with St. Francis' School, I have to record with much pleasure the removal of the school to more commodious premises.

From the old school house, in St. Francis' Street, the school has been transferred to leased premises at 157 and 159, Wanchai Road. This change was considered necessary on account of the limited accommodation in the old building, and also because the site of the new premises is more convenient for the pupils. While the change was desirable in every other respect, the increased rent has imposed a heavier burden of expenditure.

At the date of the annual inspection by the Inspector of English Schools there were present at school 114 scholars as against 104 in 1916, the numbers on the roll being, respectively, 122 and 125. These figures were obtained before the removal from the old school building. Since then, the attendance has increased to 134 scholars. For this number of pupils the staff is adequate according to Code requirements. I am pleased to be able to note the Inspector's remark that the discipline is "very good."

There are nine classes altogether in the school, namely:—

Class 10.—Kindergarten; average age of scholar 6.52.

Class 9.—Average age 7.3.

Class 8.—Average age 8.57.

Class 7.—Average age 6.42.

Class 6.—Average age 10.27.

Class 5.—Average age 11.37.

Class 4.—Average age 12.75.

Class 3.—Average age 11.

Class 2.—Average age 15.

It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the remarks of the Inspector in respect of each individual class; suffice it to state that, as a result of Mr. Ralph's minute inspection, he was pleased to recommend that the Highest Grade be awarded to the School.

Two new subjects have been introduced during the school year, namely, Home-nursing and Cookery. The success of the former in addition to lessons in first-aid to the injured, has been the subject of special note by the Inspector. Cookery, which was only recently introduced, is a useful subject which is popular among the elder girls.

The winner of the Luyard Scholarship is Miss Mary Rosario. While on the subject of scholarships, it is with deep gratitude that I have to mention the foundation of two new scholarships for the benefit of the school, through the initiation of an old and respected friend of the institution, Mr. Henry Dixon. In a circular letter addressed to parents of the scholars in the district and to his fellow-parishioners, Mr. Dixon wrote as follows:—

As the students of the other larger Schools and Convents in the Colony are enjoying the benefit of Scholarships endowed by philanthropic citizens, I beg to suggest, on behalf of the Italian Convent School of this District (Wanchai), that one or two scholarships be subscribed for by us and offered for competition amongst the scholars of the above school, i.e., one for the Seniors and the other for the Juniors.

Apart from the laudable desire to encourage healthy competition and friendly rivalry amongst the students, this tangible interest in their welfare, thus taken by us, will be an incentive, both to the scholars and to their teachers, to make greater exertions in the direction of successful study and teaching."

Mr. Dixon's appeal has been eminently successful and as a result two Scholarships for the school have been subscribed for by the Catholic residents in Wanchai. The Scholarships are of the value of \$30 for the higher and \$20 for the lower classes, respectively. They will be tenable for one year, and one of the conditions is that the holders of the scholarships shall continue their studies for one year in this school. I wish to cordially thank the donors of the scholarships for their generosity and interest in the school.

The Senior Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Lily Wilkinson and the Junior Scholarship to Miss Isabel Favon.

Bishop Pozzo has offered a prize for Religious Knowledge, which is awarded to Miss M. McGrann. I hope His Lordship and all others who take an active interest in the progress and development of St. Francis' School, will kindly accept, through the medium of this report, an expression of sincere thanks from myself and the entire staff of the School. We wish also to thank the Catholic Women's League for the use of their fine hall for the School's Christmas Giving.

The prizes were then distributed and at the termination Mr. Noronha, in a few well chosen words, thanked Mrs. Pollock on behalf of the school, and hoped she would long be assisted in continuing her benevolent work of charity. He also thanked Bishop Pozzo for his presence.

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PENSIONS ON THE GRAND SCALE.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

British soldiers and sailors will learn with envy of the liberal way in which America is proposing to deal with the members of her Army and Navy and their family responsibilities. The proposed measures, which have so far been only briefly summarised in the English Press, are not yet the law of the land, but have been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President. They embody three principles, as stated by Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, who is said to have drafted the legislation introduced in the Senate:—

"What the Government intends to do may be expressed in two thoughts:— 'Win the war' and 'Give a square deal to our fighting men.' We must relieve the men under arms, from all worry about their families, and we must see to it that the families do not suffer overmuch from the enforced absence of the bread-winner. As the Secretary of the Treasury has said, when we draft a wage-earner we call not only him, but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible."

There are several novelties in this scheme. In addition to the direct payments foreshadowed, the American Government, if it passes the War Insurance Bill (as is expected), will offer life insurance to its soldiers and sailors, at cost, in amount from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. It will be possible to insure the life of any of our fighting men at about eight dollars

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING.

LARGE AUSTRIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

An Austrian official report by wireless states:—

We took prisoner in four days' fighting in the Melette region 639 officers and 16,000 men, 203 guns, 233 machine-guns, four quick-firers, 81 mine-throwers and other booty.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the enemy continues to mass troops and artillery in the Tyrento, especially on both sides of the Boana river.

The allied aircraft regularly bombard the Austro-German reinforcements, but fresh contingents are continually filling up the gaps.

The enemy's artillery is overwhelmingly superior and has destroyed the Italian defences and many defenders have been killed, wounded or hurled, but the survivors resisted so fiercely that the enemy's losses have averaged fifty per cent. of his strength.

PALESTINE, MESOPOTAMIA AND GREECE.

WHY WE ARE THERE.

EXPLANATIONS BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying on the discussion of the Vote of Credit, said our movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine were by no means movements of conquest. We had our position in Egypt to defend. From a purely military point of view very often the best defence lies in attack, as the result had shown. (Cheers.) He did not doubt that one of the most creditable chapters in the history of the war would be the way in which this country had recovered from the initial mistakes made in Mesopotamia and the very brilliant operations which had resulted in the capture of Jerusalem. But for our force at Salonika it was absolutely certain that the Germans would have been in complete possession of Greece and the whole Balkan Peninsula, and would have regarded that as one of the greatest successes of the war. There were many rumours that the Germans might attack Salonika. If they did, we were not unwise to the situation. We had a united Greece on our side. Greek troops were training to co-operate with our forces. He ventured to prophesy that if the attack were made the result would not be the return of King Constantine triumphantly to Greece.

THE ALLIES AND HOLLAND.

RUMOURS AUTHORITATIVELY CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. J. King, M.P., called attention in the House of Commons to renewed discussion in Holland concerning possible intentions on the part of the Allies regarding the future of rights over the navigation of the Scheldt and Dutch territory.

Lord Robert Cecil replied: There is not now, and there never has been, any intention to interfere in any way with the independence and integrity of Holland or her possessions.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13.

The Government has decided to yield to popular demand for the dissolution of the Cortes and an amnesty for political prisoners.

THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.

The text of the armistice on the Rumanian Front shows that the Rumanian army observes the armistice so long as the Russian armistice on the Rumanian Front continues to be observed.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

UNBRIDLED DESPOTISM OF THE MAXIMALISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Telegrams from Petrograd demonstrate that the despotism of the Maximalists continues to be unbridled. No opposition in the Constituent Assembly will be permitted and the leading Cadets with debating power have either been arrested or treated as having been illegally elected. Meanwhile, the Government is constantly appealing to the greed of the people by promising the distribution of land and other property.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Morning Post Petrograd Correspondent states that it is not true that the Bolshevik forces were victorious at Bielorod. He states that their attempt to intercept General Korniloff, who was proceeding to Novotcherkassk, failed. General Korniloff, on escaping from Bielorod, ordered the half-a-dozen Generals who escaped with him to separate and to proceed to Novotcherkassk distinguished as common soldiers. They arrived safely, and General Korniloff himself, commanding a mixed force of 3,000, has marched, in campaign order, through Russia. He was opposed at Bielorod and a small part of his force, which had been sent in advance, were defeated, but the remainder took the Bolsheviks in the rear and the sailors broke and fled. Many of the soldiers joined General Korniloff, while the Red Guards were surrounded and drastically handled.

It is expected that General Korniloff will soon join General Kaledin.

FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.

Fighting is reported from various places including Rostoff where General Kaledin is opposing the Maximalists who are said to be supported by a detachment from the Black Sea Fleet.

Fierce fighting is reported to be continuing at Bielorod with great losses on both sides.

ENEMY NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA BEGIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A German wireless message states that negotiations regarding an armistice to replace the existing truce begin to-day at Prince Leopold's Headquarters.

THE SUBMARINE PIACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The shipping returns for the week ending December 8, show:—

Arrivals	2,426
Departures	2,884
Vessels sunk (over 1,500 tons)	14
Vessels sunk (under 1,500 tons)	7
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	11

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, Dec. 13.

The shipping returns for the week ending December 8, show:—

Arrivals	not stated
Departures	360
Vessels sunk (over 1,500 tons)	1
Vessels sunk (under 1,500 tons)	1
Vessels damaged but beached	1
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	2

THE BRITISH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It is understood that the Government is considering the advisability of announcing the new man-power programme to a secret session, in the House of Commons, next week.

DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sir William Weir has been appointed Director-General of Aircraft Production.

AMERICA AND THE AUSTRIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

President Wilson has directed that only dangerous Austrians and Hungarians will be interned and that most of the restrictions on German ships will not apply to Austrians.

THE OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Daily Mail states that, true to their immemorial principles, the British have come to Jerusalem to maintain justice for all, and here, as in India, they will hold the balance even. Christians, Jews and Mohammedans, all have equal reason to rejoice at our arrival for they have all, in the past, been cruelly sacrificed as pawns in the German game. All three races can hereafter work in unison under a just and sympathetic authority for a great future.

The Times states that while the Germans have wantonly destroyed the noblest Christian churches on the false plea of military necessity, the British General delays his operations to save the sacred places of Jerusalem from accidental injury. That is a warrant of the care which will certainly be taken to safeguard the rights and to respect the susceptibilities of every faith. Priests and Ministers of all communities, who are not alien enemies, may confidently rely upon the countenance of the conquerors. The fall of Jerusalem is a sign that the tyranny of the Turk is doomed and the dawn of a new freedom is rising over his dominions. To all whom he oppresses, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Jews and Syrians, it is an augury of deliverance.

The Daily Telegraph says that what consequences may follow from the fact that British troops are about to occupy the great citadel of David and Solomon, we cannot yet tell. It is clear, at all events, that the Zionists are welcoming the possibility of a restoration to the Jews of the Holy Land under British protection. But one thing that is certain is that a heavy blow has been given the Turkish Empire in one of its most sensitive points, and the vague Teutonic dreams of a great extension of empire in the Near East has begun to melt away, dispelled by the British and Indian regiments and most efficient cavalry under the command of a brilliant General. No Teutonic development in Mesopotamia is possible unless Turkish rule in Palestine is restored.

LATER.

The fall of Jerusalem forms the subject of leading articles in all the papers.

The Daily Graphic states that whatever may be the purely military value of General Allenby's triumph, the capture of Jerusalem is an event that will thrill the imagination of every average man. It represents the most successful blow yet struck at what may be called the moral authority of the Turkish Empire. Following upon the declaration of independence by the Sheriff of Mecca, the loss of Jerusalem means to the Turks a notification that their power as an Imperial race is nearing its end.

The Morning Post states that the capture of Jerusalem crowns a brilliantly conducted campaign in which the credit is fairly due to all concerned. Jerusalem has fallen to good organisation, good generalship and good fighting. The Russian Army in the Caucasus seems to be well affected towards the Allies and still occupies Armenia, and we may even hope to see it basing itself between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, drawing support through the British line of communications from the Persian Gulf.

The Daily Chronicle states that politically, the fall of Jerusalem is an event of immeasurable importance. The entry of the British arms into Jerusalem, following upon the rejection of the Ottoman Empire from the sacred cities of Hejaz, will resound throughout Islam. The German Press has foreseen this event and has done its best to depreciate its military importance and its tremendous importance as a political event. However, the German writers made to secret, and it is a fact too patent to be denied, that Germany's pan-Islamic plan fails to the ground long ago and that the "holy war" was a failure from the start. What we are now witnessing is not merely the defeat of Berlin's ambitious design, it is the counter-offensive, and its effects will be as far-reaching against Berlin and its Turkish vessels as the original dream of a Tentenized Islam and a so-called free road to India against us. The British Government will be faithful to its

pledge to set up Palestine as a Jewish national home, but on terms that modern Zionism does not mean by its fulfilment, to injure the Moslem or Christian condition of Palestine, which calls not for rivalry but for the co-operation of all creeds and races which the Turks have oppressed.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Bortin Pasha, the Postmaster-General of Egypt, has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

AUSTRALIA AND ALLIED ELIGIBLES.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 13.

Negotiations are proceeding whereby Allied subjects of military age will forthwith become liable for military service.

THE HALIFAX CALAMITY.

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.

It is officially stated that so far the fatalities have numbered 1,220. [An earlier telegram received to-day credited Sir Robert Borden with the statement that the dead would exceed 10,000. This is now stated to be a telegraphic mistake.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Silver Market is featureless.

AN ALL-BRITISH OIL COMPANY PROJECT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., Unionist Member for Nottingham, asked:—Is the Government considering the desirability of forming an all-British Oil Company, free of all foreign interest and foreign control, for dealing with the development of oilfields outside the British Isles, particularly in the British Colonies and dependencies and in Allied countries?

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the whole question was being considered.

COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES QUESTION SETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Cotton Weavers have approved of the terms of settlement of the wages question, which all parties have thus now accepted.

GERMANY'S NEW RAW MATERIALS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.

General Scheuch, the Chief of the German War Board, in an interview, stated that several of the raw materials discovered in war time were so successful that they would remain in use after the war; an additional advantage being their low price. This was especially applied to paper and nitrate products, nitrates from the air and synthetic rubber.

THE MEDAL FOR THE GALLIOLI CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut-Col. Wilson C.M.G., Unionist Member for Reading, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that the question of the Imperial Government awarding a medal or decoration to the Anzacs who had participated at Gallipoli was being sympathetically considered.

Replying to the suggestion that a general service medal should be awarded to all troops who had participated at Gallipoli in order to avoid discrimination between the Anzacs and the Imperial troops, Mr. Macpherson said that all these relevant considerations were at present being considered.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OPENS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.

The Mayor declared the Constituent Assembly open at Taurida Palace. A handful of Cadets and social revolutionaries attending approved of the text of the manifesto to the people. The Assembly then adjourned pending the arrival of a quorum.

BRUGES DOCKS AGAIN BOMBED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Bruges docks on Tuesday night. The viability was tested. One of our machines is missing. We brought down an enemy machine during patrol.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

CHANCELLOR ON THE LOANS TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a Vote of Credit for £250,000,000, said it was estimated that the Vote of Credit for £250,000,000 moved on October 30th, would cover expenditure until January 9th. The new Vote would bring the total voted for the year to £2,450,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the 63 days preceding December 1st was £2,794,000, exceeding the Budget estimate by £1,383,000 daily.

The total excess over the Budget estimate was £309,000,000, but £225,000,000 thereof was recoverable. Therefore, the excess over the Budget estimate of our daily expenditure was £350,000. One of the causes of the increased Army expenditure was the increase in our aviation programme. Another was the large number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia, and the largest amount was due to the advances made by our Armies in France and Palestine. The estimates of advances to the Dominions have not been exceeded.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Bonar Law said that no State had ever entirely repudiated its debts. It was almost certain that sooner or later there would be a stable Government, and he believed a responsible Government would be ultimately established in Russia. If there were a stable Government, Russia knew that the development of her resources and prosperity would be impossible without financial assistance from other countries, and financial assistance would be impossible unless the previous debts were accepted by that Government. Therefore, he believed that the money would be recoverable sooner or later.

OFFICIAL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the following telegram had been received from General Allenby:—

Jerusalem, two o'clock in the afternoon, December 11th.

I entered the city officially at noon to-day with a few of my Staff, the Commanders, the French and Italian detachments, and the Military Attachés of France, Italy and the United States.

The procession was all on foot.

At the Jaffa Gate I was received by guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy. The population received me well.

Guards have been placed over the Holy Places. My Military Governor detailed an officer to supervise the Christian and Holy Places. The mosque of Omar and the surrounding area have been placed under Moslem control, and a military sardon of Indian Mohammedan officers and soldiers will be established round the mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem should pass this sardon without the permission of the Military Governor and Moslem officer in charge of the mosque.

The following proclamation was read in my presence to the population in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek, and Russian from the steps of the Citadel and posted on the walls inside:—

To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity:—

"The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I, therefore, here and now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary.

"However lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy, who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear or interruption.

"Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of the three great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of these religions for many centuries, therefore do I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment and pious bequest or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form, of the three religions, will be maintained and protected, according to the existing customs and beliefs of those whose faith they are sacred to." (Cheers.)

"Guardians have been established at Bethlehem and at Rachel's Tomb. The tomb of Hebron has been placed exclusively under Moslem control. The hereditary custodians of the Waki or plow Moslem foundations at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protected that church." (Cheers.)

THE MEXICAN FRONT.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A French communiqué states that there was a heavy artillery action on the Mexican front during patrol.

INGRAM'S

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PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly,
FREE OF TAXES.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be CLOSED on the 13th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

where full particulars may be obtained.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

4% FRENCH LOAN

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to

announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a First List of Subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

ISSUE PRICE: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.
Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

5 CHATEAU ROAD.

A PROUD RECORD.

FRANCE AT THE END OF THREE YEARS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

"Captain André Tardieu's summary of the French military situation sent to Secretary Baker is an important document. It gives the facts and it will tend to diminish the currency of 'general statements about France being bled white on the one hand and about being at the height of her military power' on the other," says the New York World.

about her being at the height of her military power. Her men coming of age and her colonial resources in man power will enable her to keep up the present number but probably not to increase it. There are no reserves that will not be used.

"In artillery and munitions the French situation is good, and it is a proud record to which Captain Tardieu points when he says that of the 729 kilometers of line on the Western Front the French hold 274 kilometers, the British 38 kilometers, and the Belgians 27 kilometers. This is the record of a country of only 39 million people after the third year of war, a country which, besides its own resources, has received and received the Belgian, Belgian and Greek armies and is now holding out a good record in artillery and munitions."

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
[STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.]

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	1917	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.
On the Australian Route, Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Passenger Sailings:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
FRIDAY, NOV. 16th, at 1 p.m. SATURDAY, JAN. 26th.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princo's Buildings, 105 House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agents.

A CANADIAN ON ENGLISH
TROOPS.

"I don't know how far back my family dates in Canada," said a Canadian soldier, "but I know that my grandfather was born there and his father before him. I reckon that I'm a real Canadian, all right, and naturally I'm glad when I hear my own place cracked up. But I'm getting kind of sick at hearing the Canadians being praised to death, while the English troops get so little said about them. It isn't that our fellows don't fight all right, but when you get down to it I reckon we don't fight any better than any other of the British troops. In a way, I know it's the fault of the English themselves that they don't get any advertisement. They're too quiet."

It's the same over in France. If the English troops get a job to do, they just turn up, the cuffs of their tunics, screw on their tin helmets a bit, and walk into it, sucking their teeth. They never seem to get hot under the collar. We Canadians and the Australians always seem to know when we're in on a big scene, but the English troops play the same way all the time. You can put them into the most awful hole, give them the most heart-breaking job, and they just do the business in that same reflective sort of way never realizing that they're doing anything out of the day's work. They're like nothing so much as a lot of terriers and bulldogs—terriers for quickness and bulldogs for grit and patience.

QUIET AND BUSINESSLIKE.

That's the wonderful thing about the home troops: they've got the unbreakable limit for patience. I always like to see them clearing a Boche trench. They just go along it and clean out every funk-hole, quiet and businesslike. If they've got to hold a bit of line against Boche counter-attacks, they'll hang on by the skin of their teeth. There isn't a quiver in the whole mob. Then look at the length of the line they hold—why, the little bit that the overseas troops hold is only the tiniest little fraction of it. If you ask me, I'll say that the what you call English line regiments are the backbone of the army, and it's ribs, too. You can go where you like, France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, Macedonia, and you'll find that the English are doing the main part of the business in the same quiet, reflective kind of a way. No fuss; just quiet, patient work.

I'm not running down my own crowd, mind you, of the Australians or New Zealanders or any of the overseas crush. They've shown what they can do, and there's no denying they've done it well; and I will say that they've got credit for it. When you think of all that the English fellows have done without any noise about it in the Press, it makes you think that we get more than our share of praise. I tell you what it is, though. The English people are taken with the idea of us fellows coming all that way to fight—and it is kind of romantic, when you come to look at it—and they can't see the romance that's under their noses. It's always the way. People seldom see that their own brothers are worth while putting into a book—they're 'only old Jim' or 'old Harry,' that's all, nothing particular about them.

I once saw a couple of fellows having a scrap. One of them took off his jacket and rolled up his shirt sleeves—very impressive, just like a book. The other fellow, who was a bit of a rascal, was worth while putting into a book—they're 'only old Jim' or 'old Harry,' that's all, nothing particular about them.

WATCH the children's colds and cure them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and costs but a trifle. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

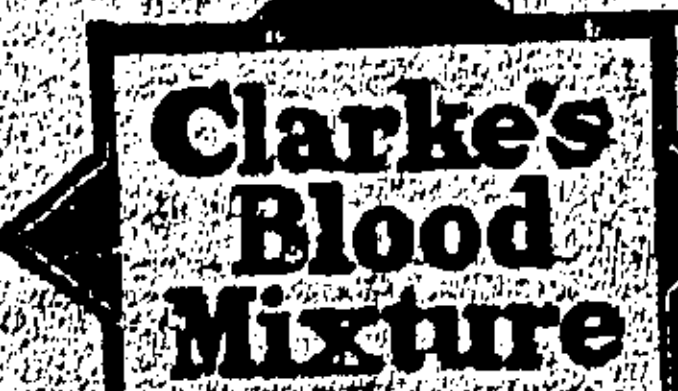
IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogged blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on ointments, lotions and many "outcomes," which cannot get below the surface of the skin. (What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood, all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.)

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unalloyed testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of their particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet and bottle.)

Over 60 years running. Pleasant to take. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

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For

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt.
J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.
At Belcher's Battery.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 17th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company D.R.F.
Class only.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company D.R.F.
Class only.

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full
parade.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full
parade.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun
numbers other than specialists).
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun
numbers other than specialists).

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers
and Setters class only.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers
and Setters only.

Orders for Engineer Company by
Captain W. Russell.

14th to 21st instant:—
E. L. Manning, nightly at Belcher's
and Lyceum. Parade as per Rosters
at Headquarters.

Engine units: 8.15 p.m.
Electrician: 8.30 p.m.
OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belcher's, Captain V. Russell.
Lyceum, Captain James.
Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.
Classes for higher ratings at Belcher's
at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday
under Staff Sergeants. Overdone and
Parsons, A.L.F. Corporal Day and 2nd
Corporal Norris, H.A.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th
to 31st December, 1917 is posted at
Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by
Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

(For members of the Corps not in Camp
on the dates mentioned).
MONDAY, 17th instant:—
5.10 p.m. Machine Gun Company,
Nos. 1 and 2 Detachments, at Kowloon
Docks. M.G. drill, Dress, Clean Fatigue.

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual
Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 6, 8,
9, and 12, at King's Park Range, Dress,
Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual
Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 6, 8,
9, and 12, at King's Park Range, Dress,
Drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual
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Drill order with pouches.

Before deciding upon your
next motorcycle see the
three new 1918 model

Indian
Motorcycles.

2 1/2 h.p. Featherweight.
5 h.p. Little Twin.
7 1/2 h.p. Big Twin.

Fresh shipment due in Hongkong
this month.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Tel. 87. 4, Des Voeux Road.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
on

TUESDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A collection of about 260 postage
stamps, mounted in album, to be sold
in one lot, comprising Hongkong, China,
Japan, Shanghai, Borneo and stamps of
British, Portuguese, and French
Colonies.

Also
A small collection of about 700 stamps
suitable for a beginner.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2393

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY,

the 21st December, 1917, at 10 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SUNDRY DRAWING AND DINING
ROOM GOODS AND BED ROOM
LINENS.

Comprising:—
For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls,
Brass Vases, Inlaid Burners, Kinkasan
Vases, Jardiniere with stands, Japanese
Photo Frames, Flower Vases, &c., &c.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment
of Table Glass comprising, Soda Tumblers,
Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Ports and
Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers,
Glass and Brass Finger Bowls, Decanters,
Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of
Damask Table Cloths, &c., &c.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double
Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,
Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilt,
Counterpanes, &c., &c.

A few Suit Cases and Sundries.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2393

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI

THE Steamship "BANCA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods will be delivered from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SARSON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2394

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 14, 1917.

In London:—
Bank of India ... 41 1/2
Bank of China ... 2 1/2
30 days sight ... 2 1/2
4 months sight ... 3 1/2
Credit 4 months sight ... 3 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 2 1/2

On Paris:—
On demand ... 41 1/2
Credit 4 months sight ... 42 1/2

On New York:—
On demand ... 71 1/2
Credit 60 days sight ... 71 1/2

On Bombay:—
On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta:—
On demand ... nom.

On Singapore:—
On demand ... 125 1/2

On Manila:—
On demand ... 145 1/2

On Shanghai:—
On demand ... nom.

On Yokohama:—
On demand ... 127 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 44 50

Silver (per oz.) ... 55 1/2

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 54 1/2

Chinese Copper, Cash ... 1 1/2

Chinese Copper, Cash ... 1 1/2

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PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kine's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

SILIMPONON (SEBATTIKO)

COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWI HARBOR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPONON
COAL (which is known as SEBATTIKO
TH or HANDEKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPONON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIKO or
HANDEKAN exclusively for SILIMPONON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are
exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatik Steamer's berth along-
side the Company's wharf there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cowie Harbours Co.
Company, Limited.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON TAN, a Chinese graduate versed in
Literature, has been a teacher to European
Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans to
read in the Chinese character, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He
also has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Canton
dialects. Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to Mr. Li Hon Tan, 10, Telok
Ayer Street, first floor.

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FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents
Half hour, ... 20
One hour, ... 35
Two hours, ... 60
Three hours, ... 70
Six hours, ... 100
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents
Three hours, ... \$1.00
Six hours, ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers. With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour, ... 0.20 0.40
One hour, ... 0.30 0.60
Two hours, ... 0.50 0.80
Three hours, ... 0.75 1.00
Six hours, ... 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50 2.00

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents
Half hour, ... 10
One hour, ... 15
Two hours, ... 30
Three hours, ... 40
Six hours, ... 60
Every subsequent hour, ... 10

V.—Taipo Road.

Twenty Cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hirer causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour
return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... \$1.20 ... 2 hours
return ... \$1.60 ... 4

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... \$1.75 ... 4
return ... \$2.00 ... 5

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... \$2.00 ... 5
return ... \$2.50 ... 7

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.—Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Bailors' Home ... 04 cents

From Bailors' Home to
Government Civil Hos-
pital ... 04

From Government Civil
Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04

From Clock Tower to Race
Course ... 10

From Clock Tower to Bay
View House ... 12

From Wanchai Market to
Bay View House ... 08

From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay ... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents
Half hour, ... 10
One hour, ... 20
Two hours, ... 35
Three hours, ... 50
Four hours, ... 60
Five hours, ... 70
Six hours, ... 75
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour, ... 25 cents
Two hours, ... 40
Three hours, ... 50
Four hours, ... 60
Five hours, ... 70
Six hours, ... 75
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.25

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 40
Half hour, ... 50
One hour, ... 60
Two hours, ... 75
Three hours, ... 90
Four hours, ... 100
Five hours, ... 110
Six hours, ... 120
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

V.—Whooping Cough.

When your child has whooping
cough be careful to keep the
throat clear and expectoration free by
giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as
may be required. This remedy will also
break the cough, loosen the mucus and
bring about a permanent cure.

In the case of Whooping Cough,
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is
the only remedy that will break the
cough, loosen the mucus and bring
about a permanent cure.

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